



3 1761 11894346 3

~~Cancellation~~
~~Request~~ Publication
~~from Juliana to Debbie~~

CA20NL 53

- 75812

Government
Publications

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION SERIES

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OF ONTARIO
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1973

Number 12



Ministry of
Labour

Research Branch
Toronto, Ontario





CA26NL 52

-75 \$12

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT OF ONTARIO
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1973

Number 12

by
Margaret Smiley

Research Branch
Ontario Ministry of Labour
April 1975

Hon. John P. MacBeth
Minister

R. D. Johnston
Deputy Minister

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
Scope of the Study	1
Background	2
Student Minimum Wage	3
RESULTS OF THE SURVEY	4
The Labour Force	4
Job Search and Job Finding Methods	7
Student Summer Employment	9
Student Minimum Wage Differential	11
Employment Characteristics	12
Other Employment Characteristics	23
APPENDIX	27



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2024 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761118943463>

INTRODUCTION

Secondary school enrolment in Ontario has continued to climb in recent years, although at a decreasing rate since 1968. Increased numbers of students have entered the labour force during the summer months, the traditional period of employment for many youth. The summer job may serve a variety of purposes for young people from helping to finance intended post-secondary education to career testing to supplying spending money for the summer and the coming school year.

Demand for summer employment has been met by growing concern on the part of private and public employers about ways to meet that demand. The number of summer employment programmes and plans give evidence to this concern. The problem of summer employment for students gives rise to a number of policy concerns:

- Should the Ontario government expand its special summer employment programmes? If so, which types? Where? By how much?
- How is it possible to ensure that special government sponsored programmes will not compete with the private sector?
- What is the effect of a special minimum wage rate for students on their summer employment?

Although it does not attempt to answer these questions directly, it is hoped that this study will provide some of the information needed to deal with these issues. The study provides detailed information on the employment situation of Ontario secondary school students during the summer of 1973.

Scope of the Study

The study gives the results of a survey undertaken by the Ontario Ministry of Labour with the co-operation of the Ontario Ministry of Education.* It was intended to examine the summer labour force participation of secondary school students, their job search methods, rates of success in finding employment and the characteristics of that employment. The survey

*The survey and data compilation were supervised by H. Richard Hird.

was also intended to gather data which could be compared with results of a similar survey conducted in 1969.¹ The survey also complements an annual study put out by the Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration on the student labour market which covers both secondary and post-secondary school youth.²

In selecting the sample, the 607 secondary schools in Ontario were stratified by 5 geographic regions³ and three community size categories. A sample of 79 schools was selected. The survey was administered by the Ministry of Education. In each school surveyed, all students in levels 2, 3, 4 and 5 during the 1973-74 school year were asked to complete the questionnaire. Of the 52,441 students surveyed, 42,784 returns were received (81.6 per cent). This sample was then inflated to provide population estimates. Thus, figures in the study refer to all students in the population. More detailed information on sampling and the mechanics of the survey are included in the Appendix.

Before the results of the survey are presented, there is a brief discussion of the problem of summer employment for students and of the more general issue of youth in the labour force.

Background

Enrolment in Ontario secondary schools more than doubled in the period 1960 to 1969. Since 1969, enrolment has increased another 10 per cent (to 1973). The proportion of youth aged 14-18 in secondary schools in Ontario increased substantially from 1951 to the late 1960's. Since 1969, however, it has remained relatively stable with approximately 78 per cent of youth aged 14-18 years enrolled in secondary schools.⁴

The large number of student leaving school in the spring, seeking summer employment, and then returning to school in the fall is reflected in labour force statistics. Between May and July 1973, the labour force participation rate for youth aged

-
1. H. Richard Hird and Michel D. Lagace, Summer Employment of Ontario Secondary School Students, 1969, Ontario Department of Labour, Research Branch, February 1971, Toronto.
 2. Canada Department of Manpower and Immigration, The Student Labour Market, Summer 1973, Ottawa, 1974.
 3. A map of these areas is included in Appendix.
 4. Ontario Ministry of Education, Education Statistics Ontario, 1973 and Report of the Minister of Education, Ontario 1969, Toronto.

14-19 years increased from 38.3 to 54.7 per cent. This corresponded to an influx of 152,000 young people into the labour force. By September 1973, the participation rate had fallen to 35.3 per cent. The participation of those 20-24 years old increased from May to July but not as dramatically as for the younger group. This reflects the larger proportion of the older age group who are permanently attached to the labour force.⁵ The problem of summer employment for teenagers is compounded by the fact that unemployment rates for the 14-19 year age group are very high relative to the overall unemployment rates. In May 1973, the overall unemployment rate was 3.8 per cent; that for the 14-19 age group, 8.1 per cent.⁶

While jobs may be more plentiful during the summer months, particularly in seasonal industries such as agriculture, tourism, and food processing, secondary school students entering the labour force face competition for these jobs from several sources. Students in post-secondary institutions also flow into the labour market during the summer months as do many homemakers. The younger students tend to be at a disadvantage especially when compared with older students. Post-secondary students enter the labour market earlier in the summer and are available for a longer period. They are more likely to have had some employment experience than are the younger job seekers.

Student Minimum Wage

In February 1973, the Ontario government established a special minimum wage rate of \$1.45 per hour for students under age 18. This was \$0.35 less than the general minimum wage of \$1.80 per hour. Previously, there had been a special minimum wage for all students. One of the main arguments in favour of this differential is that it may help younger students compete against older students for summer jobs. The opposing viewpoint is that the differential has little effect on the relative employment chances of younger students, but means only that younger students will be paid less for doing the same work. Unfortunately, it is quite difficult to resolve this question empirically. This study does, however, provide some information on employment rates by age which is relevant to the question, although by no means answering it.

5. Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, selected issues, Ottawa.

6. Based on Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Special Tabulations, and The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, May 1973. Ottawa.

RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

At the close of the school year in 1973, thousands of Ontario secondary school students entered the labour force. The results of the survey concerning that summer experience are presented here. Where pertinent, comparisons have been made with data from the 1969 survey.

The Labour Force

For purposes of this study, a student was considered to be in the labour force if he was employed or looked for work at any time during the summer. Students working for family members were counted as labour force participants. By calculating labour force participation in this manner, rates will not be comparable with those available from the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey which are estimated on a monthly basis. The Labour Force Survey considers labour force activity during a particular week each month. For our survey, labour force participation rates indicate the percentage of total students who were in the labour force at any time during the summer (as opposed to any one specific date). Thus, the summer participation rates in the survey are substantially higher than those for any individual summer month.

Of the 420,490⁷ level 2 through level 5 secondary school students, 78.1 per cent had either worked or looked for work during the summer of 1973. The participation rate increased as age increased, ranging from 65.0 per cent for students 15 years and under to 90.4 per cent for those 18 and over. In all age groups, males had higher participation rates than females, with 83.9 per cent of males looking for work compared with only 71.9 per cent of females (see Table 1).

Compared with 1969, aggregate participation rates had remained steady. However, the rate had declined slightly for males and increased for females. This latter movement may reflect the overall increased labour force participation of women.

Students aged 15 and under made up approximately one-third of the student summer labour force. Those aged 16 and 17 were the largest group, nearly 55 per cent of the total, with those 18 and over accounting for about 11 per cent (see Table 2).

7. Ontario Ministry of Education, Education Statistics, Ontario 1973, Toronto. Enrolment as of the last school day in September 1973.

Table 1

Labour Force Participation Rates of Secondary School
Students by Age and Sex, Ontario, Summer 1973

Sex	Age				
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	Total*
Male	72.7	89.0	92.2	92.4	83.9
Female	57.8	78.7	86.5	87.1	71.9
Total**	65.0	84.0	89.5	90.4	78.1

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

**Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Table 2

Percentage Distribution of Secondary School Students in
the Labour Force by Age and Sex, Ontario, Summer 1973

Sex	Age				
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	Total*
Male	32.6	30.2	23.3	13.0	100.0
Female	34.7	31.4	23.8	9.5	100.0
Total**	33.5	30.7	23.5	11.4	100.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

**Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Factors other than age and sex will influence student labour force participation. One such factor considered in the survey was community size (see Table 3). Participation in aggregate varied little from the 1969 rate for any community size. However, there were changes for some groups. In large and medium-sized communities, female participation increased

substantially while male rates showed a moderate decline. In communities of less than 10,000 population rates for both sexes decreased slightly.

Table 3

Percentage of Secondary School Students in the Labour Force by Community Size and Sex, Ontario, Summer 1973

Sex	Community Size			
	100,000 and over	10,000 to 99,999	Less than 10,000	Total
Male	80.0	85.7	88.3	83.9
Female	69.6	74.1	73.0	71.9
Total*	75.0	80.2	80.5	78.1

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Geographic location also seemed to influence participation rates, as illustrated in Table 4. Participation in the Midwest regions was considerably higher than in other parts of the Province. It also had the smallest differential between male and female rates. The largest difference was in the Northern regions, where the male rates was fifteen per cent higher than the rate for females.

Table 4

Percentage of Secondary School Students in the Labour Force by Region and Sex, Ontario, Summer 1973

Sex	Region					
	Eastern	Central	Western	Midwest	Northern	Total
Male	83.0	80.6	85.9	87.5	85.7	83.9
Female	68.7	69.9	73.0	82.6	70.2	71.9
Total*	76.1	75.4	79.6	85.3	78.0	78.1

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Job Search and Job Finding Methods

Students were asked to report all the methods they used in looking for a summer job. The method used most frequently was direct application to employers followed closely by family or personal contacts (see Table 5). A method used less often was registration at Canada Manpower Centres. Private employment agencies was the method least often used by students in looking for their summer work. There was very little difference by sex in frequency of use of the various methods.

Table 5

Distribution of Job Search Methods Used by Secondary School Students to Look for Work by Sex, Ontario, Summer 1973¹

Job Search Method	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total*
Canada Manpower Centres	13.0	12.9	12.9
Direct application to employer	35.4	36.9	36.1
Family or personal contact	35.6	33.4	34.6
Private employment agency	1.1	1.0	1.1
School guidance service	2.1	2.9	2.4
Other	4.3	4.1	4.2
Not known	8.4	8.8	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. All methods used to look for employment were reported. Since students may have reported more than one method, the distribution involves double counting (of students).

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Family or personal contact was the method most used by students finding employment (see Table 6). Nearly forty-five per cent of employed students found their main summer job through

such contacts. Another forty-one per cent used direct application to the employer to find their main job. Only five per cent of the students found their job through the Canada Manpower Centres. As in job search, male and female students varied only slightly in their use of the various methods to find employment. Males used personal or family contacts slightly more than did females, and direct application slightly less to find employment.

Table 6

Distribution of Job Search Methods Used by Secondary School Students to Obtain Main Job by Sex, Ontario, Summer 1973¹

Job Search Method	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total*
Canada Manpower Centres	5.2	4.7	5.0
Direct application to employer	39.6	42.5	40.9
Family or personal contact	45.5	43.4	44.6
Private employment agency	0.6	0.9	0.8
School guidance service	0.9	1.2	1.0
Other	5.4	4.8	5.2
Not known	2.7	2.5	2.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹Only method used to find main summer job is reported.

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Compared with 1969, students used employment agencies (Canada Manpower Centres and private agencies) for job search and job finding more frequently. (In 1969, 8.9 per cent of the students used employment agencies to look for work and 3.3 reported it as the source of their main job.) The percentage using personal or family contacts declined significantly. Direct application to an employer was used as a method of job search less often in 1973, however, a higher proportion of students found their job that way than in 1969.

Family or personal contacts were used more frequently by younger than by older students in job search and job finding. Applying directly to the employer occurred more frequently as age increased, as did the use of Canada Manpower Centres (see Appendix, Table 1A).

Students in small communities used Canada Manpower Centres less often and family or personal contacts more often than those in other areas. Otherwise there was little difference in the use of job finding methods by community size (see Appendix, Table 2A).

Only very small differences between regions occurred in the use of the job search and job finding methods (see Appendix, Table 3A).

Student Summer Employment

Overall, 85.6 per cent of those high school students seeking summer employment were able to find a job. A student was counted as employed if he worked on any job during the summer, regardless of its duration. As shown in Table 7, males in all age groups were more successful than females in finding employment. As would be expected, employment rates increased with age.

Table 7

Percentage of Secondary School Student Labour Force
Employed by Age and Sex, Ontario, Summer 1973

Sex	Age				Total*
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	
Male	82.0	89.3	94.4	94.8	88.8
Female	75.3	82.2	87.4	88.2	81.6
Total**	79.0	86.1	91.2	92.3	85.6

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

**Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

The employment rate for all students in the survey was up from 80.0 in 1969 to 85.6 in 1973. Figures for the total

population were down slightly, from 96.9 in July 1969 to 96.3 in July 1973.⁸ This improved situation for secondary school students may reflect an increased concern on the part of employers and government to find summer jobs for students.

Even though cities of 100,000 and over employed the largest percentage of students (39.3 per cent), they had the lowest employment rate (see Table 8). Medium and small communities employed 32.4 and 28.3 per cent of students respectively, however, their employment rates were nearly equal. The employment distribution by sex was relatively the same in all sizes of communities.

Table 8

Percentage of Secondary School Student Labour Force
Employed by Community Size and Sex,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Sex	Community Size		
	100,000 and over	10,000 to 99,999	Less than 10,000
Male	85.7	89.8	92.5
Female	79.1	83.5	83.1
Total*	82.8	87.0	88.2

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

The Midwest region had the highest employment rate for students in the summer of 1973 as well as the greatest labour force participation rate. The employment rates for the other regions cluster within two percentage points of each other (see Table 9). Differences between male and female employment rates were smallest in the Midwest area, and largest in the Western region. Patterns of employment by age showed little regional variation. In all regions, the employment rate increased with age.

8. Statistics Canada; Labour Force Survey, July 1969 and July 1973, Ottawa.

Table 9

Percentage of Secondary School Student Labour Force Employed
by Region and Sex, Ontario, Summer 1973

Sex	Region				
	Eastern	Central	Western	Midwest	Northern
Male	87.7	87.6	90.3	91.4	88.4
Female	80.6	80.7	81.2	87.0	80.3
Total*	84.6	84.5	86.2	89.5	84.8

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Student Minimum Wage Differential

The summer of 1973 was the first summer that the minimum wage for students under 18 was in effect. Even with the differential, older students were more likely to obtain employment than younger students. However, the difference was much less in 1973 than in 1969. Participation rates also increased over the period for those students under 18 (see Table 10).

Table 10

Labour Force Participation Rate and Employment Rate
by Age for Ontario Secondary School Students
Summer 1973 and 1969

Age	<u>Labour Force Participation Rate</u>		<u>Employment Rate</u>	
	1973	1969	1973	1969
15 and under	65.0	58.5	79.0	72.2
16	84.0	77.1	86.1	75.9
17	89.5	88.1	91.2	81.3
18 and over	90.4	92.7	92.3	88.5

Employment Characteristics

Industry of Main Job

The largest summer employer of high school students in 1973 was the service industry (including personal and other service). Trade was the second largest source of summer jobs, with the primary industries a close third (see Table 11).

When the employment distribution by sex is examined a different picture emerges. Primary industries the largest employer of males (19.5 per cent of employed males worked there), hired only 9.3 per cent of females. On the other hand, the service industry provided jobs for 41.2 per cent of the females, and 17.6 per cent of the males.

When compared with results of the 1969 survey, the biggest change occurred in primary industries, with the proportion of employment dropping from 22.2 per cent to 15.2 per cent in 1973. The proportion in manufacturing rose slightly over the previous period, and the percentage employed in trade declined somewhat. In all other industries, proportions were within one per cent of the previous distribution.

Younger students found jobs more frequently in primary industries (especially agriculture) and in service. This might be expected as many jobs in these industries would require relatively few skills. The percentage of students employed in both manufacturing and government increased consistently with age (see Table 12).

Primary industries were much more important as a source of employment for students from communities of less than 10,000. Regionally, manufacturing provided a larger portion of jobs in the Central and Western regions than elsewhere in the Province. The proportion of jobs in the service industry was low in the Midwest compared with the other regions (see Appendix, Tables 4A and 5A).

Government Employment

Of those students working in government over half did not know, or did not report, the level of government where they were working. All of the following conclusions must be viewed with that factor taken into consideration. Of the available responses, the Federal Government employed the highest proportion, followed by Provincial, then Municipal. All levels of government hired proportionately more 16 and 17 years olds than other age groups. Municipal governments tended to employ a greater percentage of younger workers than the other levels of government (see Table 13).

Table 11
Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students by Industry of
Main Job and Sex, Ontario, Summer 1973

Industry of Main Job									
Sex	Primary Industries	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport and Communication	Trade	Resorts	Personal and Other Service	Recreation	Government
Male	19.5	11.6	11.9	5.0	16.6	2.0	17.6	6.5	5.0
Female	9.3	5.5	0.6	3.0	17.9	2.9	41.2	9.9	3.9
Total*	15.2	9.0	7.1	4.2	17.2	2.4	27.7	8.0	4.6

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Table 12

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students by Industry of Main Job
and Age, Ontario, Summer 1973

Age	Industry of Main Job									
	Primary Industries	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport and Communication	Trade	Resorts	Personal and Other Service	Recreation	Government	Not Known
15 and under	21.1	5.8	6.5	3.5	13.4	2.0	31.0	7.8	2.1	6.7
16	13.9	8.9	7.6	4.1	18.4	2.4	28.7	7.8	4.2	4.0
17	12.2	10.7	7.0	4.8	19.6	2.9	24.4	8.5	5.9	4.1
18 and over	9.1	13.5	8.0	5.0	18.3	1.9	23.6	7.9	9.0	3.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 13

Distribution of Secondary School Students Employed
by Government by Level of Government
and Age, Ontario, Summer 1973

Age	Level of Government			
	Federal	Provincial	Municipal	Not Known
15 and under	10.4	6.1	7.2	76.4
16	24.0	13.4	12.0	50.6
17	27.7	20.2	9.5	42.6
18 and over	32.2	23.4	13.0	31.5
Total*	22.2	14.6	10.0	53.1

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

The largest proportions of students employed by the Federal government were in the Eastern and Northern regions. The Provincial government employment was concentrated mostly in the Midwest and Northern regions, and Municipal hiring in the Central and Northern regions. The distribution of employment by the three levels of government was similar in communities of all sizes (see Appendix, Tables 6A and 7A).

Worked for Family Members

Over fifteen per cent of students finding jobs in 1973 were employed by a family member on their main job. The prevalence of employment by a family member declined with age and at all ages was greater for males than for females (see Table 14). This pattern of employment was similar to that in 1969. However, in 1973, the level was much lower than in 1969. This may be due to variations in the questionnaire. In 1969, it was simply asked if a student had worked for a family member, whereas in 1973, the query was if a student's main summer job was work for a family member.

As might be expected, work for a family member was of more importance in communities of 10,000 and under than in larger cities (see Appendix Table 8A). This may partially account for

the higher employment rate in the small cities.

Table 14

Percentage of Employed Secondary School Students
Who Worked for a Family Member on their Main
Job by Sex and Age, Ontario, Summer 1973

Age	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total*
15 and under	24.5	18.8	22.1
16	16.2	11.0	13.9
17	13.1	9.0	11.4
18 and over	9.7	7.1	8.8
Total**	17.0	12.6	15.2

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

**Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

Wage Distribution

During the summer of 1973, fifty per cent of employed students earned an hourly wage of \$2.00 or less. The median wage was \$1.85 per hour for females and \$2.16 for males. About forty-three per cent of the males and sixty-five per cent of the females earned less than \$2.00 per hour in their main job. Average (mean) hourly earnings were considerably lower than median wages because of the clustering in (very) low wage categories (see Chart and Table 15). Younger students were concentrated in the low wage classes much more than older students (see Table 16).

The minimum wage for students under 18 years of age in the summer of 1973 was \$1.45 per hour. The relatively large percentage of students earning less than this rate may be accounted for by those in "informal" employment such as lawn mowing, work for family members and in areas not covered by employment standards legislation, e.g., agriculture and domestic service.

Table 15

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Wage Class in Main Job and Sex,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Sex	Wage Class in Main Job								
	\$1.45 and Under	\$1.46 - \$1.99	\$2.00 - \$2.09	\$2.10 - \$2.99	\$3.00 and Over	Not Known	Total	Median	Mean
Male	14.2	28.6	15.0	18.5	10.8	13.0	100.0	\$2.16	\$1.54
Female	26.7	38.6	8.4	8.6	3.2	14.5	100.0	1.85	0.98
Total*	19.5	32.7	12.1	14.4	7.5	13.7	100.0	2.00	1.14

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Table 16

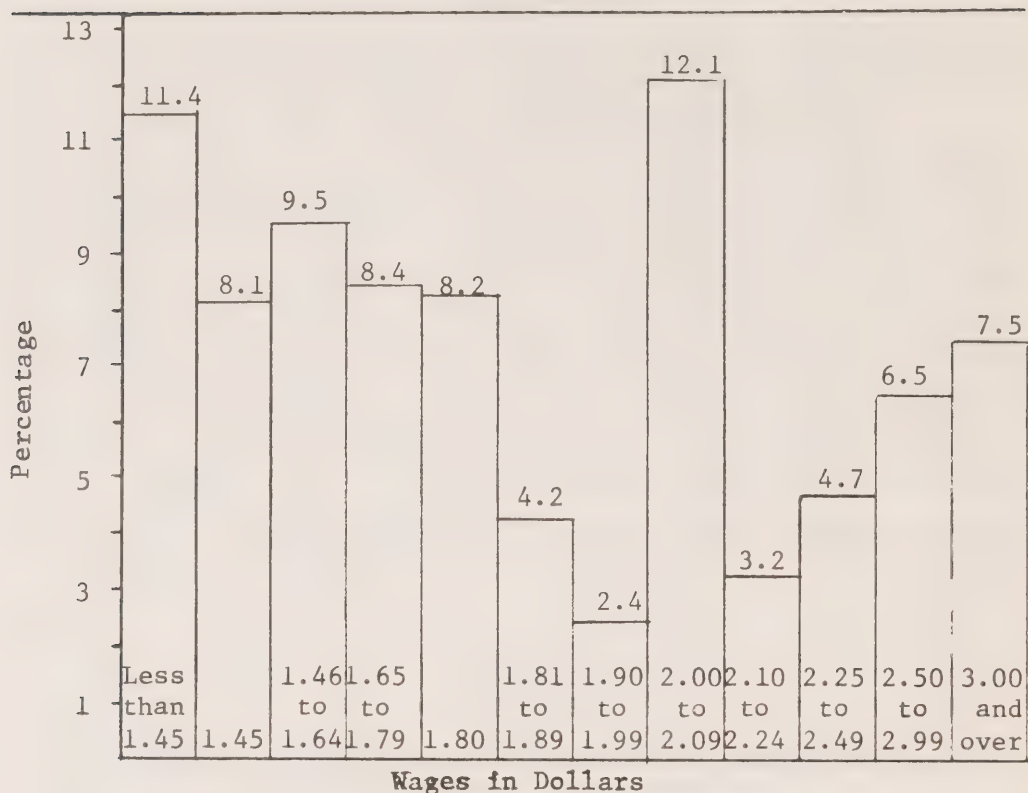
Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Wage Class in Main Job and Age,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Age	Wage Class in Main Job					
	\$1.45 and Under	\$1.46 - \$1.99	\$2.00 - \$2.09	\$2.10 - \$2.99	\$3.00 and Over	Not Known
15 and Under	30.9	30.2	9.6	7.7	3.9	17.6
16	18.9	35.8	12.8	13.5	6.5	12.3
17	13.3	33.9	13.1	19.0	9.0	11.7
18 and over	5.3	29.7	15.0	23.3	16.2	10.5

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Chart

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Wage Class, Ontario, Summer 1973



Communities of 10,000 and less exhibited the highest average hourly wages. This might be because the majority of jobs in mining (the industry with highest average wages) were held by students located in centres of this size. Regionally, lower hourly wages were found in the Eastern region and higher rates in the Midwest. The other three regions differed from each other only slightly (see Appendix, Tables 9A and 10A).

As mentioned above, highest average hourly earnings for high school students were in the mining industry.⁹ Manufacturing, construction and transport also provided relatively high wages. At the bottom of the scale were personal and other services, resorts, and trade (see Table 17).

The median earning for high school students in the summer of 1973 was \$479.30. The distribution for total income from all summer jobs followed generally the same pattern as wage rates (see Table 18). Just over three per cent of the working students earned less than \$100.00 for the summer with a similar

9. Mining is combined with agriculture and forestry to make the primary industries grouping (Table 17).

Table 17

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Wage Class in Main Job and Industry
Ontario, Summer 1973

Industry	Wage Class in Main Job					
	\$1.45 and Under	\$1.46 - \$1.99	\$2.00 - \$2.09	\$2.10 - \$2.99	\$3.00 - Over	Not Known
Primary Industries	22.1	22.7	12.0	11.5	7.5	24.3
Manufacturing	5.1	26.9	14.2	30.0	19.3	4.4
Construction	5.8	15.5	22.7	27.2	20.0	8.8
Transport and Communication	11.2	26.3	13.6	24.3	15.3	9.3
Trade	16.8	48.1	12.1	12.6	3.8	6.6
Resorts	33.1	29.2	6.4	5.5	3.3	22.4
Personal and Other Service	28.0	41.6	9.4	9.1	2.4	9.5
Recreation	22.6	28.3	11.9	8.9	5.9	22.5
Government	13.2	26.7	15.0	21.4	10.0	13.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 18

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Gross Income and Age, Ontario, Summer 1973

Age	Gross Income				
	Less than \$200	\$200 - \$499	\$500 - \$999	\$1,000 and over	Not Known
15 and under	21.7	36.3	15.9	3.3	22.7
16	9.9	32.3	27.2	7.9	22.7
17	5.8	27.3	31.9	13.1	21.8
18 and over	3.3	17.3	34.2	21.6	22.6
Total*	11.6	30.3	25.6	9.6	22.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

percentage earning at the top of the range \$1,300.00 or more. The median income for females was much lower than that for males. Part of this differential is due to the longer weekly hours and slightly greater number of weeks worked by male students. Median income increased with age and was highest in small communities and in the Northern and Midwest regions.

Working Time

Both weekly hours and number of weeks worked on the main job were considered in the survey. One-fifth of the students worked less than twenty hours per week, one-fifth between twenty and forty hours, another twenty per cent worked forty hours, and about sixteen per cent worked over forty-eight hours per week (see Table 19).

Table 19

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Weekly Hours Worked on Main Job and Sex,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Sex	Weekly Hours Worked on Main Job						
	Less than 20.0	20.0 - 39.9	40.0	40.1 - 48.0	Over 48.0	Not Known	Median
Male	16.6	18.5	24.5	9.5	20.2	10.7	43.9
Female	25.5	26.9	17.4	6.0	10.9	13.3	35.6
Total*	20.4	22.1	21.4	8.0	16.3	11.8	37.9

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Younger students generally worked fewer hours per week, although the percentage of those 15 and under working over 48 hours was very close to the proportion in other age groups. However, only 15 per cent of this young group of students worked 40 hours per week compared with over 30 per cent of those 18 and over (see Table 20).

The major differences in patterns of weekly hours in communities of various sizes occurred at the ends of the spectrum.

Proportionately fewer students in small communities worked 20 hours or less and proportionately more worked over 48 hours than students in communities of other sizes. (see Appendix, Table 11A).

Low weekly hours were more prevalent in the Western and Central regions; long hours occurred most frequently in the Midwest (see Appendix, Table 12A). Those industries with the highest median hours worked per week were agriculture and resorts; those with the lowest, communication, trade and service (see Appendix, Table 13A).

Table 20

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students by Weekly Hours Worked on Main Job and Age, Ontario, Summer 1973

Age	Weekly Hours Worked on Main Job					
	Less than 20.0	20.0- 39.9	40.0	40.1- 48.0	Over 48.0	Not Known
15 and Under	26.8	21.7	14.9	6.4	15.2	14.9
16	20.1	23.2	21.2	7.8	16.1	11.6
17	16.7	22.3	25.1	9.5	17.3	9.3
18 and Over	12.7	19.8	31.6	9.5	17.3	9.2

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

The majority of students worked for over eight weeks on their main summer job in 1973. The number of weeks worked by males was slightly more than that for females (see Table 21). Approximately twenty-three per cent of the students worked for ten or more weeks. Since these figures refer only to the main job, the median number of weeks worked on all jobs would be somewhat higher.

The older the student the longer he worked on his main summer job (see Table 22).

Industries providing jobs of relatively long duration were trade, resorts, transport, government and personal service. Those with shorter employment periods were primary industries and construction (see Table 23).

Table 21

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Number of Weeks Worked in Main Job and
Sex, Ontario, Summer 1973

Sex	Number of Weeks Worked in Main Job					
	1-3	4-5	6-7	8 or More	Not Known	Median
Male	11.7	13.1	14.6	46.5	14.2	8.7
Female	11.1	13.9	15.1	44.4	15.4	8.3
Total*	11.4	13.4	14.8	45.6	14.7	8.3

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Table 22

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Number of Weeks Worked in Main Job and
Age, Ontario, Summer 1973

Age	Number of Weeks in Main Job				
	1-3	4-5	6-7	8 or more	Not Known
15 and under	17.5	16.4	15.2	35.1	15.8
16	10.7	13.8	15.3	46.0	14.1
17	7.3	11.2	14.2	53.6	13.6
18 and over	6.3	9.7	13.5	55.3	15.1

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 23

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Number of Weeks Worked in Main Job and
Industry of Main Job, Ontario, Summer, 1973

Industry	Number of Weeks Worked in Main Job				
	1-3	4-5	6-7	8 or more	Not Known
Primary Industries	16.6	17.5	16.3	35.4	14.1
Manufacturing	10.9	14.5	17.0	49.2	8.5
Construction	15.8	15.9	18.0	41.0	9.4
Transport and Communication	11.0	14.2	14.0	45.8	15.0
Trade	8.2	11.0	11.9	51.2	17.5
Resorts	7.8	11.9	13.8	53.9	12.4
Personal and Other Service	11.0	13.7	14.2	45.4	15.7
Recreation	11.4	11.8	19.1	48.8	8.9
Government	6.7	7.8	14.7	64.1	6.6

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

A greater percentage of students in cities of 100,000 and over worked for only one employer. Areas of less than 10,000 had the smallest portion of students in this category. In the Midwest region, students were more likely to have two or more employers (see Appendix, Tables 14A and 15A).

Other Employment Characteristics

Number of Employers

Over seventy per cent of all high school students worked for only one employer during the summer of 1973 (see Table 24). A higher percentage of females than males had only one employer. The distribution of number of employers was very much the same for all age groups (see Table 25).

Table 24

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Number of Employers and Sex, Ontario,
Summer 1973

Sex	Number of Employers				
	1	2	3	4 or More	Not Known
Male	68.5	19.8	5.6	2.7	3.4
Female	76.4	16.4	2.9	1.2	3.2
Total*	71.9	18.3	4.4	2.0	3.3

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Table 25

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Number of Employers and Age, Ontario,
Summer 1973

Age	Number of Employers				
	1	2	3	4 or More	Not Known
15 and under	70.5	18.2	4.7	2.5	4.1
16	72.0	18.7	4.5	2.0	3.0
17	72.9	18.4	4.1	1.8	2.8
18 and over	73.3	18.1	4.0	1.5	3.1

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Students Living at Home

The proportion of employed high school students who lived at home during the summer was 85.4 per cent. There was no

discernable pattern by age, sex, or community size. The Midwest region had the highest proportion of students living at home, while those in the Northern region had the lowest percentage (see Table 26). This might be due to differences in the type of industry prevalent in each area and in the ease of access to employment in the regions.

Table 26

Percentage of Employed Secondary School Students
Who Lived at Home by Sex and Region,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Region	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total*
Eastern	83.8	83.5	83.7
Central	85.3	85.2	85.3
Western	87.9	87.0	87.5
Midwest	89.2	90.8	89.8
Northern	80.0	82.8	81.1
Total	85.2	85.7	85.4

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.

Students working in trade and manufacturing were most likely to be living at home. Proportionately more students employed in resorts lived away from home than students in other industries. Forestry and mining were also industries where fairly large numbers of employed students lived away from home (see Appendix, Table 16A).

Ease of Obtaining Employment

The final question asked the students was "If you had a job or looked for work during the summer of 1972 as well as during the summer of 1973, was it easier to find a job in summer 1973 as compared to summer 1972?"

The majority of students responding to this question indicated it was easier to find a job in 1973 than in 1972. This

was true for both male and female students. Unemployment rates for all youth (age 14-24) were lower in the summer of 1973 compared with 1972¹⁰ and may be one reason for the student perception of increased ease in obtaining employment. The proportion of students who found it easier to obtain employment in 1973 increased by age group.¹¹ This may reflect an increase in age and experience and their effect on job attainment.

10. Statistics Canada, The Labour Force, Cat. No. 71-001, October 1973, Ottawa.

11. These observations are based on tabulations that have not been presented in this report because they contained a high proportion of "not known" responses.

APPENDIX

Method Used to Draw Sample

In order to conduct the Student Summer Employment Survey, 1973, it was desirable to select a sample from the population of Ontario high school students in school years 2 to 5. It was decided to select a sample of schools in the Province rather than to sample within schools, the same province which was followed in the 1969 survey.

Schools were stratified by region, size of community, and school type.¹ The sample was drawn under the condition that the minimum in each cell be ten per cent of the population.² Because the ten per cent condition was adopted for each cell of the three-way table, overall the sample of schools resulted in more than a ten per cent sample of students.

Within each of the schools in the sample, students in levels 2, 3 4 and 5 were to complete a copy of the questionnaire. There were 52,441 students in the sample schools. Two schools did not participate. Of the remaining sample, 42,784 useable questionnaires were received.

The proportion of students in each region, population category, and level in the sample giving a particular answer to a given question was applied to the total number of students in that cell to arrive at an estimate for the total population. The tables presented in the report and the Appendix are based upon the distributions obtained from the sample survey. It is thought that they are representative of the population as a whole.

-
1. English, French, mixed (i.e. French and English), and Special Vocational.
 2. This sample size ensured that the results of the survey would be statistically reliable.



--	--	--	--

--

QUESTIONNAIRE ON SUMMER EMPLOYMENT IN 1973

This questionnaire is intended to provide the Provincial Government with information on the employment of students during the summer of 1973. All information will be held in strict confidence and used for statistical purposes only

NAME OF SCHOOL _____

PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. (a) SEX: Male ☐ Female ☐
- (b) AGE, as of July 1, 1973 _____
- (c) PRESENT SCHOOL LEVEL: Year 2 ☐ Year 3 ☐ Year 4 ☐ Year 5 ☐
- (d) Place of residence prior to the summer of 1973 _____

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

2. (a) Did you work or look for work at any time during the summer of 1973? Yes ☐ No ☐

IF THE ANSWER IS 'NO' TO QUESTION 2(a) THE STUDENT SHOULD STOP HERE

- (b) If at any time during the summer of 1973 you looked for work, what methods did you use in your search for a job? (check one or more)

Canada Manpower Centre ☐
Direct application to employer ☐
Family or personal contacts ☐
Private employment agency ☐
School guidance services ☐
Other (please specify) ☐

3. (a) Did you have a job in the summer of 1973? Yes ☐ No ☐
- (b) If 'Yes', how many different employers did you work for during the summer of 1973? _____

IF YOU ANSWERED 'YES' TO QUESTION 3(a), ANSWER QUESTIONS 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8.

IF YOU ANSWERED 'NO' TO QUESTION 3(a), MOVE ON TO QUESTION 9.

4. (a) For your main job (i.e. the job you held the longest), how did you obtain it? (check one only)

Canada Manpower Centre ☐
Direct application to employer ☐
Family or personal contacts ☐
Private employment agency ☐
School guidance services ☐
Other (please specify) ☐

(b) For your main job during the summer of 1973, did you (check one only)

Work for an employer other than a family member or relative ☐

Work for a member of your family ☐

5. In what industry was your main job? (check one only)

Agriculture ☐

Manufacturing ☐

Mining ☐

Forestry ☐

Construction ☐

Transportation (e.g. railway, taxi, etc.) ☐

Communication (e.g. radio, telephone, post office, etc.) ☐

Trade (wholesale or retail) ☐

Resorts ☐

Personal services (e.g. hotels, restaurants, laundries) ☐

Other services (e.g. finance, education, health, etc.) ☐

Recreation (e.g. pools, parks, golf clubs, etc.) ☐

Government: Federal ☐

Provincial ☐

Municipal ☐

If government employment, state which department and/or
programme (if applicable) (e.g. SPIEL, Revenue, SWEEP,
Labour, etc.) _____

6. (a) What was your rate of pay on your main job? (please report your
hourly rate or your weekly wage or salary)

Hourly rate _____

Weekly wage or salary _____

(b) For your main job, how many hours did you usually work per week? _____

(c) In your main job, how many weeks did you work during the summer
of 1973? _____

7. (a) For your main job, did you live at home or away from home?

Lived at home ☐

Lived away from home ☐

(b) If you lived away from home, did you work outside Ontario? Yes ☐

No ☐

GROSS EARNINGS

8. What were your gross earnings from all jobs you held during the
summer of 1973? _____

GENERAL COMMENT

9. If you had a job or looked for work during the summer of 1972 as well as
during the summer of 1973, was it easier to find a job in summer 1973 as
compared to summer 1972? Yes ☐ No ☐

If 'Yes', please indicate what you feel to be the main reason _____

If 'No', please indicate what you feel to be the main reason _____

Secondary Schools in the Survey

Eastern Region

Sir Robert Borden
Sir Wilfred Laurier
Glebe C.I.
Ecole Secondaire Champlain
MacArthur H.S.

Lindsay C. and V.I.
Thousands Islands S.S.
Gloucester H.S.
Sydenham H.S.
East Northumberland H.S.

Athens D.H.S.
Osgoode H.S.
Central Hastings S.S.
Glengarry D.H.S.
Embrun D.H.S.

Central Region

Riverdale C.I.
Malvern C.I.
Monarch Park S.S.
Greenwood S.S.
Castle Frank H.S.

Etobicoke C.I.
School of Experimental
Education
Sir Oliver Mowat C.I.
Birchmount Park C.I.
York Mills C.I.
Alternative and Independent
Study Program
George Vanier S.S.
Port Credit S.S.
Britannia S.S.
Markham D.H.S.

Henry St. H.S.
Aurora S.S.
Burlington Central H.S.
Richmond Hill H.S.
Eastdale C. and V.I.

Harwood Special V.S.
Action D.H.S.

Western Region

London South S.S.
Westminster S.S.
W. D. Lowe T.S.
William Hands S.S.
Woodstock C.I.

Western Region (Cont'd)

Parkside C.I.
John McGregor S.S.
Kingsville D.H.S.
Port Dover Composite S.
Norwich D.H.S.

West Elgin S.S.

Midwest Region

Forest Heights C.I.
Merritton H.S.
Delta S.S.
Waterloo C.I.
Agnes MacPhail V.S.
Grimsby D.S.S.
Stratford Northwestern S.S.
Brantford C.I. and V.S.
Westbrook S.S.
Listowel D.S.S.

Erin D.H.S.
Caledonia, H.S.
Elmira D.S.S.

Northern Region

Hammarskjöld H.S.
Confederation S.S.
Ecole Secondaire MacDonald-
Cartier
Barrie Central C.I.
West Hill S.S.
Iroquois Falls S.S.
Michipicoten H.S.
Chelmsford Valley D.C.S.
Geraldton Composite S.
F.I. McElligott H.S.

Manitouwadge H.S.
Chapleau H.S.
Ecole Secondaire Franco-Cité
Lake Superior H.S.
Wiarton D.H.S.

Gravenhurst H.S.
Bracebridge and Muskoka
Lakes S.S.
Haileybury H.S.

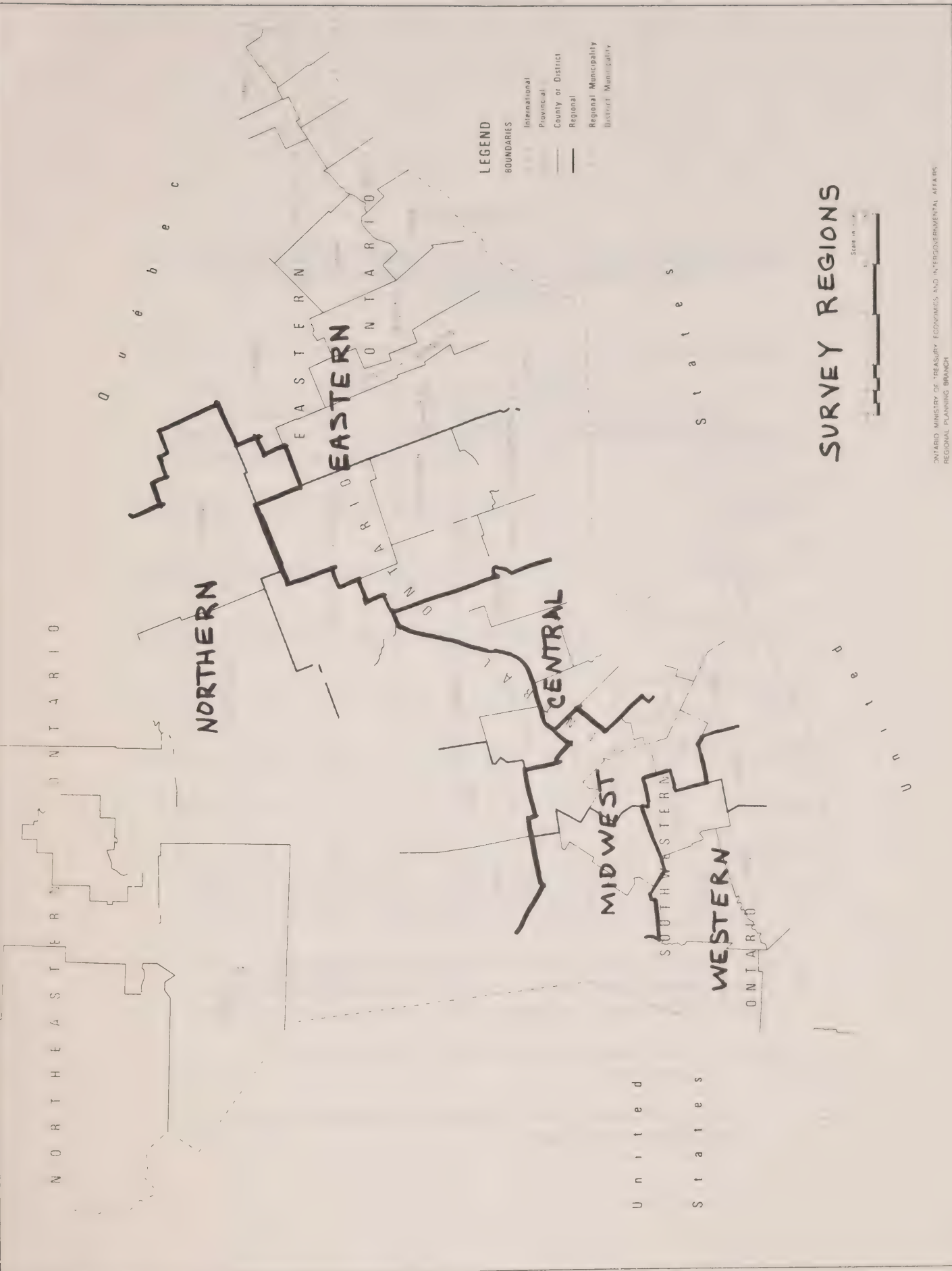


Table 1A

Distribution by Age of Job Search Methods Used by Secondary School Students to Look for Work¹, Ontario, Summer 1973

Job Search Method	Age				
	15 and under	16	17	18 and over	Total
Canada Manpower Centres	9.1	14.1	14.6	16.2	12.9
Direct Application to Employer	32.7	37.8	37.7	37.5	36.1
Family or Personal Contacts	42.9	33.2	29.7	27.0	34.6
Private Employment Agency	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1
School Guidance Service	1.8	2.4	3.0	2.9	2.4
Other	5.1	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.2
Not Known	7.4	7.6	10.2	10.6	8.6
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ All methods used to look for employment were reported. Since students may have reported more than one method the distribution involves double counting (of students).

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

* Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

Table 2A

Distribution by Community Size of Job Search Methods Used
by Secondary School Students to Look for Work,¹
Ontario, Summer 1973

Job Search Method	Community Size			
	100,000 and over	10,000 to 99,999	Less than 10,000	Total
Canada Manpower Centres	13.6	15.9	8.1	12.9
Direct Application to Employer	36.5	36.1	35.4	36.1
Family or Personal Contact	33.2	33.4	38.6	34.6
Private Employment Agency	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.1
School Guidance Service	3.0	1.7	2.5	2.4
Other	4.8	3.6	4.1	4.2
Not known	7.5	8.5	10.4	8.6

¹ All methods used to look for employment were reported.
Since students may have reported more than one method,
the distribution involves double counting (of students).

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to
rounding.

Table 3A

Distribution by Region of Job Search Methods Used by Secondary School Students to Look for Work¹, Ontario, Summer 1973

Job Search Method	Region				
	Eastern	Central	Western	Midwest	Northern
Canada Manpower Centres	12.5	11.9	13.6	14.4	13.4
Direct Application to Employer	34.3	37.2	36.6	34.3	37.2
Family or Personal Contacts	35.0	34.8	34.8	35.1	33.4
Private Employment Agency	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.1
School Guidance Service	4.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4
Other	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2
Not Known	9.1	8.1	8.4	9.4	8.4

¹All methods used to look for employment were reported. Since students may have reported more than one method, the distribution involves double counting (of students).

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 4A

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
By Industry of Main Job and Community Size,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Community Size	Industry of Main Job									
	Primary Industries	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Transport and Communication	Trade	Resorts	Personal and other Service	Re- creation	Govern- ment	Not Known
100,000 and over	5.3	9.9	6.5	5.5	20.8	2.4	29.1	9.5	4.7	5.4
10,000 - 99,999	16.7	9.5	7.5	3.6	17.2	1.8	27.5	7.7	4.3	4.1
Less than 10,000	27.2	7.2	7.6	2.9	12.0	2.9	24.7	6.1	4.6	5.1

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 5A

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
By Industry of Main Job and Region,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Region	Industry of Main Job									
	Primary Industries	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Transport and Communication	Trade	Resorts	Personal and other Service	Re- creation	Govern- ment	Not Known
Eastern	15.8	5.1	8.2	3.9	18.3	1.8	29.5	6.2	5.9	5.4
Central	5.7	11.2	6.2	5.5	19.1	2.8	28.6	11.4	4.2	5.4
Western	18.6	13.0	6.6	3.0	15.6	1.6	26.2	7.6	2.8	5.1
Midwest	32.9	8.6	5.9	3.2	14.2	1.2	23.0	4.8	2.9	3.4
Northern	11.5	5.7	9.1	4.4	16.9	4.0	29.8	7.2	7.0	4.6

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 6A

Distribution of Secondary School Students Employed
By Level of Government and Region,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Region	Level of Government			
	Federal	Provincial	Municipal	Not Known
Eastern	30.8	12.8	6.8	49.6
Central	17.7	12.6	12.7	57.0
Western	15.2	12.8	7.0	65.0
Midwest	14.5	18.0	9.8	57.6
Northern	28.2	18.8	11.9	41.0

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 7A

Distribution of Secondary School Students Employed
By Level of Government and Community Size,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Community Size	Level of Government			
	Federal	Provincial	Municipal	Not Known
100,000 and over	22.4	13.4	9.5	54.8
10,000 - 99,999	23.7	14.7	12.4	49.2
Less than 10,000	20.5	16.3	8.4	54.8

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 8A

Percentage of Employed Secondary School Students
Who Worked for a Family Member on their Main Job
by Sex and Community Size, Ontario, Summer 1973

Community Size	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total [*]
100,000 and over	12.1	8.8	10.7
10,000 - 99,999	17.2	11.5	14.8
Less than 10,000	23.8	19.0	21.8

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their age.

Table 9A

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Wage Class in Main Job and Community Size,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Community Size	Wage Class in Main Job					
	\$1.45 and Under	\$1.46 - \$1.99	\$2.00 - \$2.09	\$2.10 - \$2.99	\$3.00 - Over	Not Known
100,000 and over	15.8	33.7	12.8	16.7	8.4	12.5
10,000 - 99,999	21.6	34.0	12.3	13.4	6.3	12.4
Less than 10,000	22.4	30.3	11.0	11.9	7.8	16.8

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 10A

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Wage Class in Main Job and Region,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Region	Wage Class in Main Job					
	\$1.45 and Under	\$1.46 - \$1.99	\$2.00 - \$2.09	\$2.10 - \$3.99	\$3.00 - Over	Not Known
Eastern	22.8	33.2	11.1	12.9	6.2	13.9
Central	16.0	31.9	13.8	17.0	7.9	13.4
Western	21.5	33.2	10.3	14.0	7.5	13.6
Midwest	19.3	32.8	13.0	12.6	7.0	15.4
Northern	20.4	33.8	11.6	13.2	8.8	12.3

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 11A

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students by
Weekly Hours Worked on Main Job and Community Size,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Community Size	Weekly Hours Worked on Main Job					
	Less than 20.0	20.0 - 39.9	40.0	40.1 - 48.0	Over 48.0	Not Known
100,000 and over	23.9	23.7	21.5	7.3	12.7	11.0
10,000 - 99,999	20.8	23.5	21.6	8.0	15.0	11.4
Less than 10,000	15.1	18.2	21.3	9.2	22.8	13.5

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 12A

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Weekly Hours Worked in Main Job and Region,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Community Size	Weekly Hours Worked in Main Job					
	Less than 20.0	20.0 - 39.9	40.0	40.1 - 48.0	Over 48.0	Not Known
Eastern	20.5	23.3	20.3	7.5	15.8	12.3
Central	22.0	23.1	22.6	7.6	12.9	11.9
Western	24.1	21.7	19.9	8.9	14.4	10.9
Midwest	18.8	18.9	18.5	7.4	24.2	12.1
Northern	15.2	21.9	25.0	8.4	17.4	11.9

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 13A

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Weekly Hours Worked in Main Job and Industry
of Main Job, Ontario, Summer 1973

Industry	Weekly Hours Worked in Main Job					
	Less than 20.0	20.0 - 39.9	40.0	40.1 - 48.0	Over 48.0	Not Known
Primary Industries	13.8	13.6	13.4	7.1	35.7	16.4
Manufacturing	9.0	11.9	48.2	13.9	12.8	4.3
Construction	8.8	15.4	31.0	14.2	23.2	7.4
Transport and Communication	25.4	21.5	23.3	6.3	14.7	8.8
Trade	28.0	27.8	18.4	8.5	10.1	7.1
Resorts	14.7	15.6	11.0	7.9	31.5	19.3
Personal and Other Service	27.0	27.5	17.7	6.5	10.9	10.5
Recreation	21.3	27.2	15.4	4.7	14.2	17.3
Government	12.1	26.8	37.0	6.4	8.8	8.8

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 14A

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Number of Employers and Community Size,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Community Size	Number of Employers				
	1	2	3	4 or more	Not Known
100,000 and over	74.9	17.2	3.4	1.4	3.0
10,000 - 99,999	71.7	18.5	5.0	2.2	3.2
Less than 10,000	68.6	19.7	5.0	2.7	3.9

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 15A

Distribution of Employed Secondary School Students
by Number of Employers and Region,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Region	Number of Employers				
	1	2	3	4 or more	Not Known
Eastern	70.8	18.2	4.5	2.2	4.3
Central	75.5	16.6	3.4	1.4	3.1
Western	71.8	18.4	4.6	2.2	3.1
Midwest	64.9	22.8	6.4	3.2	2.6
Northern	73.2	17.3	4.0	1.7	3.7

Note: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

Table 16A

Percentage of Employed Secondary School Students Who
Lived at Home by Industry of Main Job and Sex,
Ontario, Summer 1973

Sex	Industry of Main Job								
	Primary Industries	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Transport and Communication	Trade	Resorts	Personal and other Services	Re- creation	Govern- ment
Male	76.8	92.1	87.5	85.8	94.3	50.7	92.1	79.9	73.9
Female	90.8	93.5	91.6	91.8	94.8	35.1	87.0	76.6	88.3
Total*	80.4	92.5	87.6	87.6	94.6	42.8	88.9	78.2	79.1

*Total includes a small number of students who did not report their sex.



Oxford
& Feselle

